

## INFORMATION DESIRED ON LIGHT INDUSTRY, DOMESTIC TRADE, AND CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

1. Information desired on light industry (include consumer goods produced in heavy industry), but on the national level only:
  - a. Planned and actual production of light industry products
  - b. New products or manufacturing processes
  - c. Relationship of large-scale or national production to small-scale or local production [high priority item]
  - d. Monetary investments
  - e. Construction and reconstruction of plants
  - f. Labor force and wages
  - g. Shortages of raw materials
  - h. Production ratios, such as output of cloth per loom-hour or percent yield of sugar from sugar beets [high priority item]
  - i. Production costs [high priority item]
  - j. Age and condition of machinery
  - k. Important data on foreign trade in light industry products [high priority item]
  - l. Structure and functioning of organizations controlling light industry
2. Information desired on domestic trade, but on the national level only:
  - a. Planned and actual volume (absolute and percentage) of wholesale and retail trade divided into state, cooperative, and private trade
  - b. Number and types of wholesale and retail outlets, with emphasis on distinction between urban and rural areas
  - c. Volume and value of specific consumer goods-- shoes, wool cloth, beef, radishes, and other goods-- moving through trade channels
  - d. Structure and functioning of organizations controlling domestic trade, with emphasis on distinction between urban and rural areas
  - e. Method of setting prices of the wholesale and retail levels [high priority item]
  - f. Changes in amount of freedom of action allowed private tradespeople [high priority item]
  - g. Shortages and rationing
  - h. Deficiencies in quality and variety of goods
  - i. Transactions not following usual trade patterns, such as direct sales by factories to individual consumers or consuming organizations

3. Information desired on consumer expenditure:

- a. Wholesale and retail prices, carefully identified as to type and grade of product, unit of sale, date, place, and type of store [high-grade price lists are high priority items]
- b. Amount and sources of typical family income
- c. Percentage distribution of household outlays on (1) food, (2) rent and utilities, (3) clothing, (4) other important classes of goods, (5) taxes and compulsory saving, and (6) savings
- d. Indexes of prices, cost of living, wages, and real wages
- e. Changes in living standards for various groups in the population
- f. Data on housing, especially living space per capita in urban and rural areas
- g. Major statistical data on health and education

4. Care should be taken to retain information that explains the units in which data are presented. For example, it is important to know if retail trade figures are being presented in current or constant (standardized) prices. As a second example, it is important to know whether production figures for light industry include factory production or factory and artisan production; comparisons made between prewar and postwar production are often invalid because figures do not cover comparable economic sectors.